

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 5--NO. 307.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1886.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WOMEN BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines iron with pure vegetable tonic, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly invigorates. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron Medicines do. Mrs. EUGENIE BARNES, 74 Farnwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 20th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

Mrs. LUCIA C. BRADDOCK, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red line on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE BEST

been ever bestowed upon man is perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 34 Arlington St., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

Blood

purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or unsympathetic tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Lacombe, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

Purifier

of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an intense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began to use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It has effected an entire cure, and I am now as well as ever."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malarial. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

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Teeth Extracted Without Pain by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth made of the best quality and workmanship, fitting, with guaranteed fit.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 47 WEST SEVENTH STREET, two blocks north of Fourth square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th and Vine). Office open at all hours.

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CARLISLE INTERVIEWED.

HE EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE RECENT ELECTION.

After Looking Over the Field He Believes the Cause of Revenue Reform Has Gained Strength—Protectionists Using the Labor Vote—Not Chagrined.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Speaker J. G. Carlisle, accompanied by his wife, are at the Palmer house. During the morning he courteously but firmly declined numerous requests for newspaper interviews, but at noon consented to waive his decision in favor of the correspondent of the United Press. He said that he had already so fully expressed his views upon the recent election that he had decided to speak no more on the point, in the belief that this constant reiteration of opinion not only had a tendency to make public men appear ridiculous, but also to indicate that he was unduly desirous of forcing his opinions upon the public.

With this prologue the speaker went on to say, "While it is true that at first I was inclined to regard the result of the recent elections as unfavorable to the cause of revenue reform, I can say now for the first time that after looking over the field and considering the advice which I have received from different parts of the country, I am convinced that the cause has gained strength both in the house and in the country generally since the last elections. Of the 151 Democrats in the present house thirty-five voted against the Morrison bill. In the new house the Democrats will number 172 or 173, and the supporters of revenue reform will be just as strong as they are at the present time."

"The loss, therefore, falls on the Democrats who are opposed to reform rather than those favoring it, and the result is, therefore, a distinct victory for the reform element. Certain papers have pointed with glee to the fact that certain supporters of revenue reform in the present house failed of re-election, but they studiously omit to add that their successors are with that issue and that the change is simply that of men and not of principles."

"There is another point upon which I have not previously spoken. The protectionist papers throughout the country are loudly claiming that the new labor vote, which has been developed in the different parts of the country, is another crushing blow at Morrison's views, or, as I prefer to call it, at revenue reform. Nothing can be farther from the facts as they exist. In very few of the elections did this issue enter at all, and if the workingmen of one part of the country voted indirectly against our principles, they did just the opposite at the other end."

"For instance, in New York, Henry George, an avowed free trader, gets over 60,000 workingmen's votes, while here in Chicago, in one of the strongest protectionist districts in Illinois, Congressman Lawler, who was a thick-and-thin opponent of Morrison's bill, gets through barely by the skin of his teeth. Setting these facts against the defeat of Morrison, Hurd and other reformers, it will be said that if the protectionists are going to use the Labor vote as an argument, they must admit that the account is about equally balanced, even if it is not to our advantage, and they must also admit that where the Labor vote has been most fully developed, the preponderance, as in New York and Chicago, has been in favor of our views."

"These are facts, and stubborn ones, and tend to justify my opinion that the result of the recent elections has only been favorable to the cause of revenue reform, but that that cause is stronger in and out of the house than ever."

In response to personal questions, the speaker said: "The reports that I have been chagrined by the result of the election in my own district, are purely sensational. Had my opponent gained on the vote against me at the prior elections there would have been good ground for the allegation that the result was a condemnation of my course and principles. But as a matter of fact my competitor did not poll one-half of the opposition vote which was deposited at the previous election, while the natural opinion of my own supporters that my seat was not in any danger accounts for the lack of activity, which resulted in the Democratic decrease in the Democratic vote."

"Had the difference between my supporters in 1884 and 1886 gone over to my opponent nobody would deny the significance of the result, but as he polled only about half of the vote given to Mr. Landrum in 1884 there is no use to waste words in explanation. As to a contest of my seat I have no advice, but I can only say that there is not the slightest grounds whatever for such a course."

Killed for the Mayflower.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Robert Welch was arraigned before Justice Moore in the court of sessions, Brooklyn, on a charge of manslaughter. On September 11 last Welch and James McCrudden and an Englishman were talking about the Mayflower-Galatea yacht race in Welch's saloon at No. 91 Clay street, Greenpoint. Welch and McCrudden had some words, and the former jumped over the bar and, it is alleged, struck McCrudden in the eye, after which he kicked him in the stomach. McCrudden died a few days later. Several eye witnesses to the assault testified yesterday against Welch. The trial will be continued to-day.

Injured at a Fire.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Fire broke out in the house of Barrough Brothers, Camden street near Pratt, manufacturing chemists, and caused a loss of \$25,000. While No. 2 truck was elevating one of its ladders the ladder fell backwards with its freight of four firemen. Charles Grund, of No. 2 engine, was so badly injured that he died in fifteen minutes. Henry Ryan and Capt. Marten, of No. 2 engine, were both badly injured. Frank Kerr, of No. 3, had his leg broken.

A Will Case Settled.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Nov. 18.—In the Pennell-Will case, involving the \$75,000 endowment to Rio Grande college, the jury, after being out but a few minutes, sustained the will. The college will now be able to carry out its plans. The case lasted six days and was not argued at the close.

HUNTING A PANTHER.

An Exciting Bit of Sport Among the Catskills.

BIG INDIAN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Panthers were by no means a rarity in the Catskill Mountains some years ago, but latterly their appearance has been made so seldom that it was believed they were almost if not entirely extinct. During the winter of 1885-86 a report was current that a panther had been seen near Hunter, Greene county, New York, on several occasions, but it produced no result beyond a feeling of alarm. Within the last month several farmers in this neighborhood have suffered depredations among their stock, calves and lambs being found torn and partially eaten. This was attributed to stray dogs, until the recent snowstorm, when the attention of an old resident was attracted to certain footprints in the snow, which he firmly asserted were those of a panther. Several of a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Phillip Dedrich were found killed and more or less mangled on Saturday morning, and this, taken in connection with fresh footprints which did not correspond with those of any animal familiar to the neighborhood, determined Mr. Dedrich on a pursuit.

A party was hastily formed and, accompanied by several dogs, started in quest of this unusual and undesirable visitor. After a hard tramp of several miles over snow, lying even, when not drifted, eight or nine inches deep, the hunters perceived by the excitement of the dogs, that they were close upon their quarry, and in a short time they were engaged in a fierce struggle with a full grown male panther. The place of encounter—a thick clump of trees, on the edge of a cliff—was not accessible to the hunter, and so excited were the dogs that it was impossible to call off in order to fire at the panther without killing or wounding them. The ferocious beast killed one of his assailants and would probably have escaped, so cowed were nearly all the others, but for the tenacity of a bulldog which clung to him so desperately that it was impossible to shake him off, and they both finally rolled over the cliff, when a well directed shot instantly killed the panther. The dog had been so seriously injured in the struggle that it was found necessary to dispatch it also.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Two Plucky Frontiersmen Tackle a Band of Eight.

FORT KROGH, N. T., Nov. 18.—Eight Indians, with thirty stolen horses, passed Brown's ranch on Arrow Creek, on Sunday. Brown seized a rifle, mounted a bareback pony and started after them. As he approached the rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown returned the fire. The Indians then ran down the coulee.

E. L. Erwin, Brown's neighbor, came up, and the two men started down the coulee after the Indians. Erwin was herding nineteen horses, and while rounding these up, before going down the coulee, he was fired on from two sides. His own horse took fright and ran away with his gun and ammunition, leaving him afoot. Erwin had to make a desperate run for his life and managed to escape. The Indians drove off Brown, and then got Erwin's saddle, bridle, gun and nineteen horses. They escaped with all their plunder, crossing the Missouri, near Gros Falls, and traveling north. The raiding party were either Canadian Bloods or American Piegans.

DR. SALMON'S ADVICE.

Certain of the Diseased Cattle Which Should Be Quarantined.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Dr. Salmon, of the bureau of animal industry, referring to the cattle disease in Clinton county, Indiana, said that a lot of dairy calves were brought into the country from western New York. They were sold to the farmers. Some of them had symptoms of acute lung disease and the native cattle running with them became affected.

At the request of the state board of health Dr. Salmon investigated and the cattle left out of those that were killed and burned were found to be affected with lung worms. This disease was common to cattle. It was not advantageous to kill them. They should be kept by themselves, and with care and medical treatment they would recover. In this case he advised the state board of health to quarantine them and follow out the above treatment.

Patrons of Husbandry.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—At yesterday's session of the convention of the Patrons of Husbandry Mr. W. A. Armstrong, of New York, of the committee on education, read a paper on education which received much praise from all present. Governor Robie, of Maine, introduced a resolution asking the executive committee to report at the next annual meeting of the order some plan for the purchase of a lot in the city of Washington, and specifications for the erection of a suitable building for the National grange. The resolution was referred to the executive committee for action. A report of the committee on good of the order favoring some plan by which United States senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people, was adopted. Memorial services were then held on the death of the Hon. Henry Ashbaugh, of Missouri, late lecturer of the National grange, and Mrs. E. G. Thompson, of Delaware, wife of state master.

Wagonmakers' Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The first annual meeting of the National Wagonmakers' association opened at the Grand Pacific at noon to-day, with Hon. W. T. Lewis, of Racine, in the chair. Delegates are present from the principal firms of Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky and New York. The purpose of the meeting is to receive and act upon the reports of committees upon price lists and warranties. The association, which was organized a few months ago, is an offshoot of the National Anti-Convict Labor association.

The Cleveland Murder.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Benjamin Wheeler, the old man arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of his wife last Friday night, has been released on \$25,000 bail. Graves, who is charged with the crime by Wheeler, is still held in \$10,000. The preliminary hearing is not yet completed, and the coroner has not yet returned his verdict. The case is still shrouded in mystery.

AT THE CABINET MEETING.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCANDAL THE PRINCIPAL TOPIC.

An Unusual Long Session and the First Full One Since the President Has Returned From His Summer Trip—A Big Attorney Fee—Other Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—There was an unusually long session of the cabinet. It was the first time that there has been a full cabinet since the return of the president from his summer trip. The forthcoming message was a topic for discussion.

After this was disposed of, the president spoke to the cabinet ministers of the police scandal, which was discussed at length. He asked the cabinet what they thought best to do in the premises. Secretary Bayard expressed himself to the effect that the president should ferret the matter out as soon as possible. It is confidently believed that the half hasn't been told of the methods employed by the district commissioners and chief of police in the government of district affairs. The chain of evidence which is daily becoming stronger and more corroborative will, a further investigation, show very conclusively that there has been an unusual amount of favoritism shown certain citizens. This will particularly apply to the granting of license to sell liquors.

One of the first errors of the commissioners was to allow themselves to become the friends of some of the most polished financiers and managers of enterprises in the city. This fact has been communicated to the president, together with other matters relating to public acts, which are not the most commendable on the part of several of the district officials. The president will, as soon as a decision is made in the case of Walker, summon the three members of the commission separately before him for their statements. Few people believe that Walker was wholly responsible for the order he proposed issuing.

It is a well known fact that Walker was appointed to the position upon the most urgent solicitation of his friend, Commissioner Wheatley, and those who know Walker best do not believe he would have resorted to anything of the kind without first consulting Wheatley. This opinion quite generally prevails, and places the commissioner in an embarrassing position. Walker is also on the official bond of Wheatley. It is said that Walker is now boasting that Wheatley, who sat in judgment upon his, Walker's case, can't do other than decide in his favor. He parades the fact that he is on the bond of the commissioner, and that he owns twenty houses.

Mysterious Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—There is an air of mystery surrounding the removal of Col. John W. Wilson from the position of chief of engineers, in this city. The person holding this office is ex-officio superintendent of public buildings and grounds of the district. His position also makes him the master of ceremonies at the social gathering given by the president. It is a very rare occurrence that a change is ever made in this position during a presidential term. Col. Wilson has been succeeded by Maj. Charles W. Raymond, transferred from New Orleans. Capt. Kingman has been named as the successor of Maj. Raymond.

Filibusters in St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It has been reported at the department of justice that agents are at work among the unemployed laborers of St. Louis, to secure recruits for the filibustering expedition against Mexico, said to be headed by the renowned Cutting, and that a good many of the old employees of the Missouri Pacific, who were left out of a job when the strike failed, are enlisting. The attorney general has directed Deputy United States Marshal Miss Phoebe Cousins, to investigate the matter and report speedily.

A Big Attorney Fee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Col. Ward Lamon, the biographer of Abraham Lincoln, and marshal of the district during Lincoln's administration, will receive a fee of \$250,000 in the case of the Choctaw Nation against the United States, which was decided yesterday in the United States supreme court. The amount of the judgment rendered in favor of the Choctaws will aggregate almost \$3,000,000. Lamon's fee was on the contingency of gaining the suit. He has devoted a number of years to the case.

Secretary Garland Not to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the president said to him last night in an interview: "Mr. Garland is neither resigned nor does he, so far as I know, intend to resign. How the story of his resignation originated I cannot say, but has not the slightest foundation in fact."

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The president appointed James Fulton to be chief of bureau of provisions and clothing and paymaster general of the navy. Consuls, Charles Jones, of West Virginia, at Prager; C. T. Grelle, California, at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, at Kehl; Alex. Jones, of Wisconsin, at Chin Kiang.

Jefferson Davis to Visit His Birthplace. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—Jefferson Davis will visit Clarksville this week and remain several days as the guest of M. H. Clark, who was his confidential clerk during the war. Mr. Davis will attend next week the dedication of the Bethel Baptist church, at Fairview, Todd county, Kentucky, which has been built upon the site of his birthplace. He gave the land for that purpose. He will likely deliver an address upon the occasion. Mr. Davis is now approaching his seventy-ninth birthday, and this visit to the place of his birth may be the last time that he will leave his home for so long a journey.

Shot for Insulting a Lady.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—A few days ago J. D. Potter, a draftsman in the Norfolk navy yard, wrote a note to Miss Mary Hill, making insulting proposals to her. Yesterday George W. Hill, the father of the young lady, accompanied by his daughter, went to the navy yard and called Potter out of his office. Upon his failure to properly explain the matter, Hill drew a pistol and fired twice, both shots taking effect. Potter's wounds are serious.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

Senator Spoiler Thinks the Government Will Permit Their Return to France.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Senator Eugene Spuller, member of the house of deputies of France; Jules Bonfue, of the French legation at Washington, and several other French gentlemen are in the city. M. Spuller is making a tour of this country for the purpose of making observations of the machinery of the government. His object in visiting Chicago at this time is to see how the strike at the Union stockyards was being handled, and especially the attitude toward it assumed by the state and municipal governments. Concerning the expulsion of the Bonaparte and Orleans princes from France, he said that the period of their expulsion was mainly discretionary with the executive powers of the republic.

In view of the fact that the Duc d'Aumale had made a will bequeathing the magnificent estate of Chantilly, valued at \$7,000,000, to France, at a time when his expulsion was not contemplated, it would be impossible for the government to accept the magnificent donation and compel the donor to remain outside of France, and so it was probable, he said, that upon the date when the decrees accepting the gift is issued another will be issued which will give d'Aumale the liberty of France. He also said that it was more than probable that all the exiled princes would be allowed to return in time, should they make no attempt to disturb the republic.

The distinguished party will remain here for several days, and then proceed by slow stages to San Francisco.

A NATIONAL BANK GOES UNDER.

Too Much Interest and an Unfortunate Matrimonial Alliance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 18.—This town was startled by the announcement that the First National bank of Pine Bluff had suspended payment. It was established in 1881, with a capital of \$50,000. Charles M. Neel, the president, being the owner. Neel estimated his wealth at \$3,000,000. He owns several plantations and planted four thousand acres in cotton this season.

He had been paying 10 per cent, on time deposits since the bank opened. This alarmed many, but numbers placed their money with him. This class of deposits range from \$200 to \$2,000. Recently Neel divorced his wife, whom he married years ago, and married a sixteen-year-old girl, which event caused many depositors to withdraw. The suspension, however, is a severe blow to the community, as the cotton crop is unusually good, and everybody supposed Neel was making money. No correct estimate can be given of liabilities or assets.

The Henry George Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—An arrangement is contemplated whereby Henry George shall deliver lectures in every city in the United States before workingmen, urging them to form branches of the National Labor party, or Progressive Democracy. Some man who can speak to the German voters will be sent along with him. Already in Boston the workingmen have set about engaging for a George meeting. "George will be the candidate of the Progressive Democracy for president in 1888," said an enthusiastic admirer of George. The organization of the different districts in this city is proceeding slowly. The organizers, who are for the most part trade organizers, hold to the methods they are used to. Admission to meetings is through a guarded door. It shall be a month or two before delegates are chosen for the county convention.

Did Not Marry the Land.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—Ten years ago two sisters named McMullen, lived in York county, aged respectively seventy and seventy-five years. They owned between them a farm valued at about \$15,000. About the time mentioned one of the sisters died, and a young man named Jones, who was employed on the farm, made love to and married the surviving sister, who was more than double his age. The property, it appears, was purchased from William Penn, and was entailed land. The other sister dying, the property passed into the possession of Jones by will. The heirs at law, residing in Newark, Ohio, resisted his right, claiming that the property fell to their uncle. After eight years litigation, the court yesterday decided in favor of the heirs and disposed of Jones.

Fell From a Stand Pipe.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 18.—Two workmen employed by the water works company in the construction of a 200 foot stand pipe had a terrible fall. The pipe has now reached the height of 157 feet. In the afternoon it commenced to rain heavily, and the workmen abandoned their work. All reached the ground in safety except Harvey Sigafos and Frederick Higgins. Higgins was on the ladder 100 feet high and Sigafos was forty feet below him, when Higgins lost his hold and fell on Sigafos. Both dropped to the ground and were fatally injured. Higgins was a resident of Vincennes, and nineteen years old; Sigafos was twenty-two and lived in New Jersey. No bones were broken, but the men sustained fatal internal injuries.

Coopers Still Out.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—The Cincinnati Coopers works, at Riverside, are still closed, and the 450 hands remain idle. The committee of five appointed by the Knights of Labor to confer with the bosses will meet them to-day, though it is said that President DeBus, of the Cincinnati Coopers company, will not agree to any compromise. Some 200 of his employees have signed his printed blank, and are willing to go to work at the old wages.

Masonic Relief Association.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—Delegates from all the relief boards in the Masonic order in the United States to the Masonic Relief association met this morning at the Southern hotel to discuss plans for more effectual work. The object of the association is to prevent the commission of frauds upon subordinate lodges by those who are not worthy of relief.

The Wages of Sin.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 18.—Barney Cook borrowed \$1,500 of his wife to pay his debts. He went to Toledo with a disolute woman and squandered the money. His wife followed him. He stepped into a drug store, bought a half ounce of arsenic, swallowed it, burst into tears and died before medical assistance could be rendered.